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A COINCIDENCE.

Looking over the files of the OBSERVER for 1895 to find the article reprinted by us yesterday entitled "The Bondholders Have Said It," we found in the next column another article of interest at this time. So rapidly, by such leaps and bounds, has the momentous history making of our day been proceeding that the remarkable events recorded in the following article seem like ancient history indeed:

(From the Observer, of February 21, 1895.)

Last week we gave the President's message (the one dated February 8th) notifying Congress that he had negotiated with a syndicate of bankers an issue of sixty odd millions of 4 per cent. coin bonds at such a premium as would be equivalent to the government's paying 3¾ per cent. interest for the loan—*provided* Congress should fail within ten days to authorize an issue of $65,000,000 of 3 per cent. gold bonds. In his negotiations with the bankers, the President had learned that they would take 3 per cent. gold bonds at par. Mr. W. L. Wilson accordingly reported from the ways and means committee a bill to authorize the issue of such gold bonds. This was brought to a vote on Thursday, the 14th, and defeated by a majority still greater than that which one week before had buried the Springer $500,000,000 gold bond bill, as reported by us last week. The vote on the Springer bill was 162 to 155; on the Wilson bill, 167 to 120, all the North Carolina members voting, or being paired, against it. The contract which the secretary of the Treasury had, under the President's agreement, signed with the Wall Street and London bankers was subsequently called for and made public, whereupon the wildest excitement and anger took possession of the anti goldbugs. The President was charged with having transcended the law in employing secret negotiations instead of leaving the bonds that might be issued to find their level in the open market, where, it is asserted, they would have fetched 120 instead of 104, the price the President agreed upon; he was accused of favoritism, to say the least, in making such a bargain with a syndicate represented by his former law partner; it was asserted that his dealings with Congress had been characterized by dishonesty and untruthfulness, coupled with the assumption of a threatening attitude; and Mr. Cannon, republican, of Illinois, went so far as to hint at impeachment. Subsequently, in the Senate, violent attacks were made upon the President by such Republican Senators as Teller, Wolcott and Stewart. On the other hand, Sentor Hill was the only Democrat who had the courage to come to the President's rescue. Two or three days after Senator Gray added his voice to Senator Hill's; and on Tuesday Senator Vilas, his.

The situation is unprecedented, deplorable and humiliating to the national pride.

A few days after the above was published came the close of the last session of the Democratic Congress elected with Mr. Cleveland to carry out the promises of the Chicago platform. Its ending without the fulfilment by Mr. Cleveland of the pledges by which he secured the repeal of the Sherman law, rendered it impossible to longer consider him an honorable man. That was really the beginning of the great silver wave which we see now sweeping over the land. People began to say to themselves "it must be a mighty bad cause that requires dishonor at the hands of the highest placed man in the Union to secure its success," and we verily believe that nothing else would have set them to studying out the right and wrong of this great silver question. Its intelligent study once entered upon by the masses, the result was certain.

But we copied the OBSERVER'S old editorial chiefly for the purpose of pointing out the coincidence with a more recent and more dramatic event which its last paragraph supplies. Hill, then Gray, then Vilas, were all that came to the President's rescue in those stirring days eighteen months ago, and this writer little dreamed when he recorded the fact then that he should see these same three men, in the platform committee room of a Democratic national convention, pleading against the rejection of a resolution commending the President's honesty! Not that he ever doubted the final verdict of the party, but that it should so come about that these particular men should be so circumstanced as to be the only three men representative of that side "in at the death," is something remarkable.

At Chicago, however, while Hill was the leader of the trio, he exhibited no bitterness whatever, but so much cannot be said of his two colleagues.

Another coincidence turns up. We print to-day the interesting account of Mr. Bryan's and Mr. Sibley's meeting at Erie, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday. Since it was put in type, we have come upon the OBSERVER of August 31st, 1893, the whole of the first page of which is devoted to the great speeches of these two men against the unconditional repeal bill.

STOP THIEF! STOP THIEF!

We have several times had occasion to call attention to the advantage which the privileged classes enjoy in their fight with the masses. It has been so in all ages and under all forms of government. We are in the habit of thinking that the masses here were released from that disability when the American people freed themselves from the rule of the dynasties and substituted their own. The establishment of a plutocracy in the past two decades has, however, restored the old condition even in this favored land.

If the masses could be united in any nation, the privileged classes, whether dynastic, aristocratic, or plutocratic, would disappear. In free or semi free countries the constant effort of the privileged few is to divide the many who draw for them their water and hew their wood. Before the latter are aware of it they are set to searching for the thief among their own number, and while they wrangle the real thief holds his booty.

Contemplating a dishonest act themselves, the money changers have used the powerful engineery of the press to spread the cry that the people contemplated dishonesty. They have thus for nearly twenty years managed to divide the people, who abhor dishonesty and shrink under a charge which they have not the means of disproving.

If any follower of Bryan desires to have his conscience clear in this fight, let him read the Stanley Matthews resolution, the full text of which we reproduce elsewhere, and the following editorial which we reprint from the OBSERVER of February 21, 1895:

(From the Observer Feb. 21, 1895.)

THE BONDHOLDERS HAVE SAID IT.

In their greed for the profit that lies between 104, the price the bankers' syndicate agreed with the President to pay for coin bonds, and 120, the price such bonds might have fetched in the open market, these bondholding and bondseeking gentlemen have given their case away. They sought to justify the government's consenting to this huge loss—about $10,000,000, a sum which at interest for 30 years is far greater than the $16,000,000 aggregate of annual interest spread over that period, which the President says he wished to save—they sought to jusify their villainous squeeze of the government by pointing out how much cheaper they would lend their money if the government would promise to pay in gold. They overreached themselves, and are hoist by their own petard. They have thus formally sanctioned the moral validity of coin bonds as distinguished from gold bonds. They have thus formally signified that Wall Street accepts, and has all along accepted, the doctrine that the government's contract with the holders of its bonds requires it to pay in such coin as it pleases, and not in gold necessarily. That there may be no question about this formal declaration, the highest possible authority is at hand. In his message of February 8th, the President of the United States said:

"The arrangement thus completed which, after careful inquiry appears in present circumstances, and considering all the objects desired, to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made and payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold in favor of the latter as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving to the government if 3 per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent. coin bonds under the privilege reserved, would be $539,169, amounting in thirty years, or maturity of the coin bonds, to $16 174,770. Of course, there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to redemption in gold of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore the discrimination in the judgment of investors between our bond obligations payable in coin and those especially made payable in gold, is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that whatever may be our views on the subject the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold, are not subject to our dictation."

That finally settles the matter. Hereafter if a goldbug sets up his plea that United States bonds are payable in gold, draw the President's statement of the bondholders' own words upon him. It is not the first time that people of a certain kind have come to grief through greed.

BRYAN'S TOUR OF TRIUMPH.

The demonstrations which Mr. Bryan's tour of New York have evoked are no less extraordinary than were those which preceded his entry into the chief city of "the enemy's country" two weeks ago. Not only has he since been entertained by the Chairman of the New York State Democratic party but by Senator Hill, the great New York leader whose overthrow at Chicago was accomplished by the speech which brought Mr. Bryan his nomination. It is all like a dream, and nothing to equal it has been known in our history.

Here are some notes of the events of Wednesday which are samples of every day's happenings. Says an Erie, Pennsylvania telegram:

Wm. J. Bryan made speeches to-day in three cities of two States, Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and Erie, Pa., and incidentally travelled several hundred miles to meet the thousands who gathered from the surrounding country to hear him at each place.

The day's demonstration culminated in Erie where the meeting of 230 delegates of the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania made the presence of the candidate particularly opportune. Here Mr. Bryan made stirring speeches to as many different audiences in the evening, being driven quickly from one hall to another.

The first meeting was at Mannorehor Hall, which held 2,500 people. His second appearance was on the stage of the auditorium where he faced an audience of equal size. Outside of the Erie Opera House thousands more had waited for a glimpse of the candidate and inside were assembled the delegates of the meeting of Democratic societies. When the people were admitted they filled the house in ten minutes and the doors were closed upon hundreds.

The entrance of the Presidential candidate on the arm of ex Congressman Jos. C. Sibley, inspired a wild scene of enthusiasm which lasted several minutes and Mrs. Bryan's appearance in a box with Mrs. Sibley produced more enthusiasm. This was the principal speech in this city.

After a few hours' rest from the Utica meeting which did not end until half an hour beyond midnight, and after a hurried breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan boarded the local passenger train, which left Utica at a quarter past seven. There was no parlor car on the train and they took seats in the common coach with the passengers crowded about them for handshakes and autographs.

In Hanover Square, Sryacuse, 5,000 people gathered and listened to a brief speech by Mr. Bryan, which was vigorously applauded.

The party reached Rochester at 2:15. The only stop was at Lyons, where a crowd of 250, reinforced by a band, demanded a speech and Mr. Bryan responded.

The greatest crowd of the trip in New York surrounded the Rochester depot and followed the party to Brown Square. The platform, flag draped, stood in a picturesque spot under the trees.

In the streets and on four sides of the square were solid lines of carts and carriages, crowded with people. The crowd of humanity stretched back of the platform so far that more than half of the would be listeners secured only a view of a speech in pantomime, and on the outskirts hundreds were coming and going so that probably 20,000 people had a sight of the man of the day, though not more than a fourth of them could hear him.

The party had only an hour in Rochester and it was a race against time to catch the New York Central train for Buffalo, whence the party was to be taken by a special train to the meeting of the Democratic clubs at Erie, Pa.

REMINISCENT.

Bryan, Dobbin, Pierce

Correspondence of the Observer.

It is universally conceded, I believe, that Mr. Bryan's *one* speech at Chicago gave him the nomination and, possibly, the Presidency.

How few of the present readers of the OBSERVER remember, how few ever knew the indubitable historical fact, though recorded in no history, that ONE speech made a distinguished citizen of Fayetteville, the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy!

The Democratic Convention met in Baltimore, June 1st, 1852, and nominated Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for the Presidency. After the Convention adjourned there was some sort of a ratification meeting held in Baltimore I think, possibly, in Washington.

Mr. Dobbin, who was a delegate from North Carolina, was present and, after a number of prominent men had addressed the meeting without any special effect, "Mr. Dobbin of North Carolina" was announced and took the stand. Not one man in a thousand probably of that crowd had ever seen or heard of "Dobbin of North Carolina," and scarcely one expected anything more than the usual regulation perfunctory platitudes.

But his distinguished presence, his dignified bearing, his personal magnetism, his patriotic sentiments, and thrilling eloquence simply amazed and electrified the audience, attracted the notice of Mr. Pierce and his advisors, and led to his selection as a member of that great Cabinet in which sat such men as William L. Marcy, Jefferson Davis, and Caleb Cushing—a Cabinet having the unique distinction of being never broken or changed by removal, resignation, or death, but from which Mr. Dobbin came home sick and soon to die. Possibly, Mr. Editor, what I have said about that speech and its results may be new to you and may seem to savor more of fiction than of fact. But if the late Edward J. Hale, or Warren Winslow, or William B. Wright, or W. H. Haigh, or Bank Archie McLean, or Dr. Ben. Robinson, or John M. Rose, or "Jemmy" Banks could "come into court" and testify, every substantial particular would be corroborated. That speech was made 44 years ago and few of that generation, like the writer, "linger superfluous on the stage." How many in 1940, 44 years hence, will remember William J. Bryan and his Chicago speech, especially if he should die early, or be defeated for the Presidency and drop "out of politics"?

As you, doubtless, well know the nomination of Mr. Pierce was a more complete surprise to the whole country than that of Mr. Bryan. He was the darkest of all dark horses—pre eminently "the unexpected." Yet the writer, then a very young man, was one of possibly the only three men in North Carolina not altogether surprised. The week before the convention was to meet I was dining at a hotel in Goldsboro, and, sitting opposite Col. Asa Biggs (who had been a member of Congress and was afterwards United States Senator), and Mr. Thomas Ruffin (then a young lawyer and later a member of Congress and Colonel in the Confederate army), heard the following brief conversation:

MR. RUFFIN. "Col. Biggs, who do you think will be the nominee next week at Baltimore?"

COL. BIGGS. "Well, sir, I don't know, but I wouldn't be surprised if it were Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire."

I was very much surprised, as I could not recall having ever before heard of Franklin Pierce. Going on to my home in Western North Carolina, I was sick in bed about half a mile from the old stage road.

My brother, who lived on the road, just as soon as the stage passed, bringing the very first news of the nomination, came to see me and, with the air of one asking a question which I could not possibly answer, said, "Guess who was nominated at Baltimore." In a tone meant to imply, O, that's easy, I promptly answered, "Why, Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire."

He was dumbfounded and thought, though it seemed impossible, that some one had gotten ahead of him and told the strange news.

Apropos of speeches and speakers, Alex. H. Stevens, than whom there could be no better judge, in his School History says: "Gen. Pierce was the most accomplished orator of all his predecessors, and his inaugural was delivered in his happiest style. It was responded to by shouts from the surrounding multitudes." SENEX.

Essence of the Money Question.

William J. Bryan.]

My friends, I want you to remember that in the discussion of this money question there are certain fundamental principles, and when you understand these, you understand the money question. Take irrigation for instance: the principle that underlies irrigation is that water runs down hill. When you understand that water runs down hill all you have to do is to dig a ditch with a slant and you carry water wherever you want. So it is with the money question. You have to find out the fundamental principles which underlie the subject, and when you understand them, you understand the money question. What is the principle that underlies it all? It is the law of supply and demand, which applies to money as to everything else.

You know if the world's crop next year of a certain article is larger, it will fall in price, but if smaller than this year, it will rise in price. You know the law of supply and demand reaches and controls all sorts of property. Increase the money more rapidly than the demand for money increases, and you lower the value of the dollar. Decrease the quantity of money while the demand for it increases, and you increase the value of a dollar. Now when you understand that, then you understand the essence of the money question.

Democracy's Real Enemy.

Chairman Manly in Raleigh News and Observer.]

"The Democratic standard-bearer is a fearless debater, who fears no foe in fighting the cause of Democracy, but he will be here Thursday of this week, and it will be definitely determined as to what he will say in answer to Mr. Ayer's request for a joint debate with Mr. Guthrie. I can say to the Democracy of North Carolina that we know the enemy. The great and overawing issues of the campaign are financial reform, income tax, and anti-trusts and monopolies and good government. No minor questions, or personal attacks will divert us from a discussion of the main issues. No turning to a rabbit's track in this great fox chase. We know where the enemy lies. It is the Republican party, National and State, who hold directly contrary principles to the Democrats on every important subject now before the people.

"The Republican party is for the gold standard, against the income tax, demands legislation which fosters trusts and monopolies, and in our State has ever been the enemy of good government."

Stanley Matthews's Resolution

The following Preamble and Resolution was introduced by Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, in Congress December 6, 1877, and passed January 25, 1878, and has never been repealed. It was passed by a two-thirds vote in a Democratic House and a three-fourths vote in a Republican Senate:

"Whereas, By the act entitled 'An act to strengthen the public credit,' approved March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

"Whereas, All the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in the coin of the then present standing value, bearing interest payable semi annually in such coin; and

"Whereas, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;' and

"Whereas, At the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States' to be a legal tender of payments, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever; therefore

"Resolved, By the Senate—the House of Representatives concurring therein—that all of the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued under said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

This resolution has never been repealed and is still in force. Every bond issued since then has been issued in the same form, and has the declaration on its face that it is issued under the act which makes bonds redeemable in coin, either of gold or silver, of the standard value of July 14, 1870, a date three years prior to the demonetization of silver. From that date to this, every purchaser of a United States bond not only has notice, printed upon his bond, that he can not decide for himself whether it shall be paid in gold or in silver, but that he will receive whichever is most convenient for the Government. In addition to the notice printed upon his bond, every bondholder has had the foregoing preamble and resolution of Congress to teach him how false and fraudulent are the promises made to him in newspapers and by Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury that he shall be paid in gold. This notice has been standing for eighteen years. No gold monometalist has dared to offer a resolution to rescind it.

Chairman Jones Full of Gold

New York Sun.

An incident that occurred during the recent visit to New York of Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, shows that that arch free silverite has an acute sense of humor and can take a joke gracefully. Herrmann, the magician, was walking down Broadway one evening with a friend. They turned into the lobby of the Bartholdi Hotel and joined a little group of politicians, in the centre of which sat Senator Jones. They were discussing the attitude of Tom Watson and his probable influence on Bryan's campaign. The magician was introduced to the Senator as "Prof. Alexander." They shook hands and one or two of those present who recognized the magician, smiled, but said nothing.

"Senator," said Herrmann gravely, "do you think Bryan's election is certain?"

"I do," replied the Senator. "Ninety per cent.—"

"Excuse me," interrupted Herrmann, "is that the reason you are getting a corner on gold?" and he began raking glittering yellow coins from the astonished free silverite's whiskers.

Everybody shouted with laughter, and the Senator, realizing that there was a trick somewhere, joined in the merriment. As he did so Herrmann took a handful of gold pieces from his mouth, and, finally seizing him by the shoulders, shook him until everybody present heard the rattle and clink of metal.

"He's full of it," cried Herrmann, and added: "No wonder that times are hard."

"That's enough," said the Senator with a laugh; "I will do the proper thing under the circumstances, gentlemen, if the professor has left me enough to pay for it."

Only Waiting.

Buffalo Evening Times.]

His name was George Arnold, and he was arraigned in the Police Court in Cleveland on the charge of stealing a ride on a train.

"Where were you?" asked Judge Fiedler, referring to his former place of abode.

"In the Indian Territory," was the reply. "I was waiting."

"Waiting for whom?"

"Just waiting."

"What were you waiting for?"

"To get my money."

"Who from?"

"The man I was waiting for."

"What did he owe it to you for?"

"For waiting."

"How did you start in waiting?"

"By beginning to wait."

"What you mean? Explain yourself."

"I thought you knew I was waiting in a restaurant."

"Oh!" gasped Judge Fiedler.

Compliment to Dr. Kingsbury.

Wilmington Messenger.

Dr. T. B. Kingsbury, of the Messenger staff, has been tendered the chairmanship of the Southern Literature Library Association, headquarters at Atlanta, Mrs. Louise T. Hodges, president. Among the vice presidents are Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the governor of Georgia, and Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution. Dr. Kingsbury will not be able to accept the position so kindly offered, but will help in any other way in his power.

The Grape-vine Leaf-roller. A Warning to Grape Growers.

Gerald McCarthy, Entomologist, N. C. Experiment Station.

During the first half of August in some vineyards in the State has occurred an extraordinary outbreak of the grape leaf roller, *Desmia maculalis*. The greater part of the leaves of the vines have been folded at the mid rib and webbed together by the slender, greenish, very active caterpillars which within the retreat thus formed devour the green matter of the leaves, soon causing these to dry up and fall off. The parent insect is a blackish moth with white fringed and white spotted wings.

Since the crop is now gathered most vineyardists will think it not worth while to combat this insect. But the premature destruction of the foliage means poorly ripened wood and buds for next year's crop. In counties north and west of Raleigh the vines should receive a thorough spraying with the Bordeaux mixture, to each barrel of which is added four ounces of Paris green. One treatment will suffice to keep the foliage healthy until the leaves naturally fall. This will ensure well ripened wood for next year's crop.

In vineyards where the leaves have already been webbed together the kerosene emulsion must be applied very thoroughly, so as to make it run between the faces of the folded leaves and wet the caterpillars witnin. All webbed and fallen leaves should be raked up and burned, as they contain the dormant pupa of the insect.

Directions for making kerosene emulsion:

Bar soap,	½ pound.
Boiling water,	1 gallon.
Kerosene,	2 gallons.

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and pass through a pump two or three times or churn for ten minutes. Dilute ten times before using.

NOTE.—The kerosene emulsion must be *thoroughly* made or it will burn the plant.

Bryan on Senator Vance.

Smithfield Herald.]

Hon. W. J. Bryan was a great admirer of the lamented Senator Vance. On February 23, 1895, the House of Representatives having under consideration the resolutions of respect to the late Senator, Mr. Bryan, who was a member of Congress at that time, paid a beautiful tribute to North Carolina's beloved Senator. After speaking of Senator Vance's leadership and wisdom and courage, Mr. Bryan said:

"He had more than wisdom and courage; he had that without which wisdom and courage would have been of no avail. He loved the people whom he would lead, and it was no condescending love either. It was no stooping down to some one beneath him. He really believed in the equality of men and that those among whom he associated were his brethen. He shared their hopes, their aims and their ambitions. He felt their woes and knew their joys. He was one of them, because they knew that he loved them. They trusted him because they knew that he trusted them. And in building upon the affections of the people he built upon the only sure foundation."

Mr. Bryan has ever proven himself to be just such a man. He loves the people of all classes, and especially the poor toiling masses, being a poor man himself. He has ever championed the cause of the masses, and should the people by their ballots place him in the highest office within the gift of the American people, he will never betray the trust. Mr. Bryan will be to the people of the United States what Senator Vance was to the people of North Carolina.

The Firm's Entertaining Friend.

Philadelphia Record.)

In the employ of a large wholessale mercantile house of this city is a man whose official title is "entertainer," and he is down on the pay roll as such. His connection with the firm is not generally known. If it were much of his usefulness would be gone. His salary is large, he lives at one of the big hotels, he knows everybody, has a variety of accomplishments, and is one of the pleasantest men to meet in this city.

He poses as a friend of the several members of the firm, and when a prospective placer of a large order appears he drops into the office, and an introduction follows. The merchant asks if it would be too much trouble to show Mr. So and So about, and the entertainer replies that it would be a great pleasure. Then follows a dinner at the club, introductions to genial and prominent men of the town, and after the theatre perhaps the visitor is given a glimpse of behind the scenes. A wine supper follows, and after it is over the visitor thinks Philadelphia is the only city in the world, and he subsequently comes over to place orders with the avowed purpose of spending the evening with his entertaining friend.

Judge Clark on the Railroads.

Red Springs Citizen.

Judge Walter Clark deserves the thanks of every one for his able and convincing article in a recent Fayetteville Observer on railroad rates. He is competent authority on the subject and he speaks with no uncertain sound. He says all railroad rates should be cut in two and then leave a handsome profit for the railroads. He thinks railroad commissions as now constituted amount to very little, as they are bought and controlled by the roads. His article should be copied in every paper in North Carolina, and would be in the Citizen if we had room.

[The article was certainly one of consummate ability. It has not been answered.]

Bryan's reception in Albany was the greatest ever accorded to any man who had ever visited the capital of New York State. The New York World, anti-Bryan, says so. In fact all New York newspapers were forced to print part of the truth and that was enough to show the nature of the reception. The World says that the enthusiasm was phenomenal. We have said all along that Bryan would carry New York State; it is now assured.

On his way to Pennsylvania, through the State of New York Wednesday at every station immense crowds greeted him. At Rochester, Syracuse and Erie armies of men greeted him. And all this is in the "enemy's country."

A second primary will have to be held in South Carolina, neither candidate having secured a majority. Evans gets 38,391, Earle 30,983, and Duncan 8,369. The combined vote of Duncan and Earle is 39,365—980 more than Evans. The vote in the second primary will be heavier. Ellerbe is overwhelmingly elected for Governor.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sunday School Conventions.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Black River Township Sunday-school Convention met at Antioch Church Thursday, August 27th, at 10:30 A. M., with C. C. McClellan in the chair. All the schools in the township made written reports except two. The reports show the work in good condition as a whole. Five classes from different schools furnished both conventions with fine singing all through the day. To workers from town who have no singing in their schools if the *organist* happens to be out of place, the spirited singing, excellent time, and well trained voices of these classes was a revelation, and this writer bids them God speed in singing the Gospel as well as in teaching it. C. C. McClellan was re elected President for the coming year. Bluff Church was chosen for the next annual meeting and the second Thursday in September, 1897, as the time.

The Cumberland County Sunday-school Convention met with the Township Convention, and in the absence of Dr. J. W. McNeill, the President, organized by electing Isaac Strickland President pro tem. Then took a recess for dinner, and the good ladies "fed a multitude."

At 1:30 the Convention again got to work. After singing and prayer by Pastor Hassel, the Secretary and the Treasurer made their reports. Then Mr. J. A. Oates, Editor of the N. C. Baptist, entertained and instructed the convention by the exhibition of the "Lessons Illustrated," using the present quarters lessons, commenting on each as shown. He also gave a fine exhibition of the use of the blackboard in the Sunday school, showing in a vivid and startling manner the sums paid for missions, for churches, for schools, for bread, for tobacco, for whisky.

The committee appointed to select officers for the coming year reported: Dr. J. W. McNeill, President; J. Strickland, Vice President; J. A. Oates, Secretary; J. M. Lamb, Treasurer.

After some short talks by some of the brethren and fine singing by the classes the convention adjourned.

Everybody pleased. Black River the banner township. J. M. LAMB.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY FIRST, Aug. 28, 1896.

"Better late than never." The regulation weekly letter was written at the proper time, but our mail carrier has recently developed a most remarkable propensity for early rising—indeed he starts out with his team while Aurora is tinting the landscape with roseate hues. This explanation will prove that such energy and enterprise are not contagious. Pardon the necessary personal reference, and now to the news.

At the residence of the bride's mother in western 71st, on Wednesday, August 19th, Miss Janie McNeill was married to Mr. John McDuffie, Rev. David Fairley officiating. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late John D. McNeill. Mr. and Mrs. McDuffie have gone on a trip to Asheville.

Mrs. D. A. Blue is visiting her sister, Mrs. Maxwell, at Stedman.

Misses Sudie and Maggie Brown, of Robeson county, are on a visit to their aunt, Miss Kittie Shaw.

Miss Kate Phillips, of Fayetteville, has been spending a few days at Mr. D. G. Blue's.

Prof. J. A. McArthur left this week for Lumber Bridge, where he opens school next week. We are glad to note that the prospects for his school are so promising.

Mr. Walter Smith, of Godwin, spent a night with Mr. J. H. Currie this week.

We learn that Miss Ashe will not return to Raeford Institute, as she has taken charge of a school with only *one* pupil, having been married last week to Prof. J. M. Moore.

That is good suggestion of Mrs. Randall's in a recent issue of the "News and Observer" with regard to a "Home for Teachers." Will not the OBSERVER publish it, so that all the teachers in the county may have an opportunity of thinking the matter over?

About the picnic? It was postponed indefinitely, to the great regret of the young people.

We regret to note the continued illness of Mr. A. J. Graham.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

GARLAND LOCALS.

Correspondence of the Observer.

GARLAND, August 22.

Miss Louise Sloan, of Wilmington, is visiting relatives near here.

Miss Isla Council, of Populi, spent last week with Miss Annie Cromartie.

Mr. Archie Graham, of Charlotte, is visiting his uncle, Mr. William Sloan.

Dr. and Mrs. Graham, of Warsaw, are visiting near here.

Miss Stelia Cromartie, who has been on an extended visit to Kinston, was called home to see her father, who is quite sick with heart-dropsy.

Mr. Charlie Ray, of Maxton, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. George Matthis, of Clinton, a candidate for the ministry, who graduated at Davidson this year, preached at South River second Sunday and will preach at Kerr to-morrow.

Miss Mamie Gullie, a popular young lady from Goldsboro, visited Miss May Cromartie last week.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the entertainment "Above the Clouds" at Hickory Grove Academy was quite a success.

Among the visitors who took in "Above the Clouds," were Miss Parker and Mrs. J. H. Culbreth, of Fayetteville; Miss Deans, of Wilson; Messrs. Matthis, of Clinton, Miss McFayden and Mr. Cromartie, Clarkton, and Mr. Alderman, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Clark, of Clarkton, accompanied by their young friends, Miss Bowden and Mr. Huggins, of Wilmington, recently spent several days with friends near here.

Mr. George Patterson, of Tallasee, Ala., is at Mr. L. Cromartie's.

In Richmond out of a Democratic voting population of 10,000 the bolting goldbugs could only muster one hundred.

GOLD IS SENT.

Investors in the Dean Safe System of speculation receive semi-monthly dividends in gold. Over 300 per cent per annum made on investments by E. S. DEAN & Co., Bankers, 35 Broadway, New York. Investors of this firm distributed all over the United States and Canada. July 2-13t

Bryan at Buffalo.

Never has New York State seen such a demonstration as that which took place in Buffalo Thursday.

It was in honor of the champion of Free silver, William J. Bryan. Thousands upon thousands greeted him at every step, and one crowd alone contained over twelve thousand people. The goldbug press dispatches state that no man in American history ever received such a welcome before. Buffalo it will be remembered is bolter Cleveland's home. Speaking of one of the meetings which Mr. Bryan addressed the press dispatch says:

4,000 people crowded stage, floor and gallery, while outside a vast assemblage, estimated at 10,000 filled the streets about the big building and waiting patiently for the appearance of the candidate.

Then came the man in whose honor the vast crowd had assembled and as he stepped out on the spacious platform a mighty shout went up. Cheer followed cheer and a majority of those in the hall rose to their feet and by power of lungs made the democratic candidate feel that he was welcome. Bowing and smiling, Mr. Bryan sat down quietly and waited for the enthusiasm to subside.

When Mr. Taber mentioned the democratic candidate and Mr. Bryan stepped forward the enthusiasm was like a raging torrent and swept through every part of the house. The reception given Mr. Bryan on his entrance was not a circumstance to it in intensity. Men took off their coats this time, not satisfied with the limited emotion that could be expected with a hat or handkerchief, and waved them about their heads. Many of the honorary vice-presidents forgot their dignity and shouted wild with the rest of the crowd.

Local Politics.

County politics are still in a state of chaos. The Republicans are trying hard to form a fusion with the Populists, but the several conferences that have so far been had have proven flat failures. The negro republicans are said to be opposed to fusion, and the better element of Free silver Populists cannot see their way to support gold bug republicans for any office. These elements are what disturb the bosses of the two parties. The chief obstacle though is a distribution of the spoils.

There were a number of Populists and Republican leaders in the city yesterday, and the OBSERVER reporter presuming that there had been a conference, saw Republican chairman Waddell, and asked him the situation. He said that no agreement as to fusion in any form had been reached, and that all the parties were at sea as to any future action.

We heard of two candidates for the Democratic nomination of Register of Deeds this morning, H. I. McDuffie, Esq., and Hon. A. D. McGill.

It is said that a proposition, emenating from the Populists, is on foot to make the Board of County Commissioners a non partisan one by appointing one member from each party, as under the new law there will only be three members.

Nobly Spoken.

An OBSERVER Reporter ran across a well known tobacco drummer, Mr. T. W. Fisher, from Baltimore Friday morning, selling a bill to a goldbug merchant. After the two men had transacted their business they became engaged in a discussion of the money question. The goldbug asked him it he was not afraid to be such a silver champion. The drummer replied: "I have made this question a deep study, and I have become so convinced that Free silver is right that I intend to express my views even if all my goldbug customers should refuse to buy from me and I should lose my place." Nobly spoken.

Mr. Fisher organized a Bryan Free silver club in Baltimore recently with 325 members, many of them Republicans. He says Bryan will carry Maryland by 25,000 majority.

Great Racing at Our Fair.

One of the most interesting features of the Cumberland County Fairs has been the fine racing. This year we are to have exceptional racing, at least such would be inferred from the following which we find in the Raleigh correspondence of the Wilmington Messenger:

The racing programme for the State Fair will be announced this week. It will be the largest ever offered by any State Fair, probably $4,000. A grand circuit has been organized for Southern State Fairs, which includes Washington, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Raleigh, Fayetteville and Columbia, etc., in the order named.

We are delighted to notice that that fine gentleman, steadfast Democrat and sturdy patriot, Col. W. H. Lucas, of Hyde, was Tuesday nominated by acclamation as the opponent of Harry Skinner for Representative in Congress from the First District. Col. Lucas was a splendid soldier of the Confederacy, one of the bravest of the brave, and naturally remains true in every relation of life.

The old Fayetteville and Florence roadbed to Enterprise Mill has been laid out by a jury to be a public road. From thence it crosses the milldam and runs up to the David McCall place. Maxton, says the Robesonian, is at last getting well supplied with public roads, and attention must now be turned to perfecting them.

The assistant Republicans continue their efforts to prevent electoral fusion, but the Democracy's representatives in the Congressional conventions continue, in the greater number of cases to endorse the action of the State committee, which none have disapproved.

Though urged by both the Democratic and Populist chairmen, Russell refuses to meet Watson and Guthrie in joint debate.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS, "MOTHERS' FRIEND"

We Offer You a REMEDY Which INSURES Safety of Life to Mother and Child.

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

My wife used "MOTHERS' FRIEND" before birth of her first child, she did not suffer from CRAMPS or PAINS, and was quickly relieved at the critical hour suffering but little—she had no pains afterward and her recovery was rapid.
E. E. JOHNSTON, Eufaula, Ala.

Sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed Free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

If you are CONSUMPTIVE or have Indigestion, Painful Stomach or Kidney trouble of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

shares Long Troubles, Debility, distressing Catarrh and female ills, and is noted for making cures when all other treatment fails. Every mother and invalid should have it.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, ALWAYS reliable. LADIES ASK Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

Budding time—the time when girlhood blossoms into womanhood—is a trying period in every woman's life. Much depends on the care and the treatment given then—a lifetime of healthy happiness, or years of suffering sickness.

To bring girls safely through this critical period, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been found an unfailing aid. It is a preparation of strongly tonic properties. It puts the whole body into good condition and is particularly efficacious in its action on the peculiarly feminine organism. There is no sort of female trouble that it will not correct if it is taken in time. Thous

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY .....SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWALL. of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

OR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke.
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE ANARCHISTS

The reader will find in another column a portion of a remarkable letter which a correspondent of yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer sends that paper from New York. There is nothing in it which is out of harmony with the descriptions often given in these columns of the attitude of the Money Power towards the Government and the country. In fact it is but a fulfillment of the aims, as often predicted by us, of the lawless band of citizens of the Republic, mostly resident in New York and New England, who have arrogated to themselves the exclusive direction of affairs. But it is noteworthy, all the same.

As we have before said, these men are the political heirs of the protectionists, and they follow precisely the same mode of warfare. Secure in the enjoyment of leisure, they plan while the headless millions toil for their daily bread. As soon as they have conceived a dishonest purpose, they use at once the powerful enginery at their disposal—the subsidized press and Federal officials—to spread the cry that the people are practicing dishonesty. Recall the old cry of the protectionists that a revenue tariff would reduce wages, when they foresaw that that in fact was the ultimate effect of protection. Having accumulated undue wealth by their high tariffs, their next step was to change the form of their wealth from direct to indirect investments in productive industries. That is, they have removed their holdings from the vulgar interference of the seasons and other operations of nature, by the bond and mortgage plan. From this secure perch they began operations on a higher plane of rascality. At every fresh step, they cried "stop thief" at the innocent people, until the latter, informed and awakened at last, have turned upon them with "the light of conflict in their faces and the resolve of victory in their hearts," and forced them to their last desperate cry of "Anarchists!"

We are glad to see that Mr. Bryan is hurling this back in their teeth, in their own country.

What is an "anarchist"? One who "excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a State." As none of the silverites are doing that—that is, none of them are engaged in leading mobs or resisting municipal or State authority—we are brought face to face with the fact that the silver question is one which concerns neither the State nor the municipality. What, then, does it concern? That unique political creation, once almost ethereal, intangible and impalpable, but now stretching its prehensile hands into the very homes of the people, that servant of servants as it was designed to be, the now all powerful Federal government! There is no such thing as an anarchist in relation to the Federal government, in the proper sense of the word. But as the enemy have used it in that relation, let us consider how such an application of the word affects the two parties to the present controversy.

Webster defines Anarchy as "a state of society when * * * the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity."

Is there any suggestion of such action in the orderly efforts of the bimetallists to restore free silver coinage? or in the orderly efforts of the income taxers to secure the operation of a law already passed by Congress and approved (no doubt against his will, but still, approved) by the President? Read the Chicago platform through and through and see if you can discover in it the remotest intimation of a purpose to endow the individual with the power to "do what they please with impunity"? On the contrary, every line in it breathes the spirit of opposition to the acts of individuals, corporations or Courts in defiance of the LAW, which, Federally speaking, is the Constitution!

No, *they* are anarchists, or anarchists at heart, who give their approval to the Administration in its unlawful use of executive patronage to corrupt the legislative department (see especially Mr. Cleveland's appointment of a Senator to high office in defiance of the express command of the Constitution), and in its unlawful employment of the "200,000 Federal officials, revenue collectors, and contractors" to propagate the political views of a faction of a party (see the President's revolutionary pronunciamento of the 22d of April, 1895)!

DOBBIN AND PIERCE.

We give elsewhere a very interesting letter from our correspondent Senex, a gentleman of much culture, who, though a native and long a resident of the up country, is now a citizen of a neighboring county.

This writer had often heard from the late Mr. Hale the account of Mr. Dobbin's speech that brought him the seat in the cabinet, which he filled with such distinction. In fact the writer was old enough to remember the accounts of it published in the OBSERVER of that day. Turning to the files we find—what was our recollection of the incident—that Mr. Dobbin's telling speech was delivered *in the convention*, and was in nomination of General Pierce after 48 ineffectual ballots had been taken, during the first 33 of which Pierce's name had not even been mentioned. Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Marcy, Houston, Lane and Butler had been voted for. Cass, for the most part, led, with 28 to 130 votes out of a total of 288 votes. Buchanan came next with 27 to 104. Then Douglas, 20 to 92. Marcy, 25 to 98. Lane, 13 to 14. Houston, 6 to 10. Butler, 1 to 25. Besides the foregoing, Weller of Ohio received 4 votes, on the first ballot, and was then dropped. On the first 8 ballots Dodge had 3 votes and was then dropped. And on every ballot, except the 1st and 4th, Dickinson received one vote from Florida, and, on the 34th ballot, 16 altogether, including the vote of Virginia.

The vote of North Carolina was given entire for Buchanan on the first eight ballots. Then 9 for Buchanan and 1 for Douglas on the next sixteen ballots. Then 8 for Buchanan and 2 for Douglas on three ballots. Then 7 and 3 on two ballots. Afterwards 6 to 4—until, on the 35th ballot, the 10 votes of the State were given to Marcy and continued to him to the 48th ballot, inclusive.

On the 33rd ballot, Gen. Pierce received 1 vote; on the 34th, none; then 15, 30, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 44, 49, 55 (this being the 48th ballot.)

"The vote," says the old OBSERVER, "was then called for the 49th ballot. When North Carolina was called;

"MR. DOBBIN said: Mr. President, North Carolina came here anxious to nominate a candidate for the presidency of the United States. For a long time, and in good faith, we have gone for a son of the old Keystone State, around whom have clustered the warmest affections of North Carolina's heart. [Applause.] We have also gone for one of New York's favorite sons, whose great administrative powers have already been so ably and eloquently eulogized by one of Mississippi's sons. In good faith we have tendered the olive branch to the North. Now, in good faith, we propose to go for one who has been in the field just long enough to show that he is a gallant soldier; who has been in the Cabinet long enough to show that he is an able statesman; who has been in Congress long enough to show that he is faithful to the rights of the States; in whom the principles of Democracy are as solid and as unyielding as his own granite hills. We cast our ten votes for Gen. Franklin Pierce. [Tremendous applause.]

"Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee then voted for Pierce, and up to this time, the vote stood for Pierce 106, for all others 182, so that the 49 h ballot would have been without result, but that, asking leave to retire and consult, State after State came back and *changed* its vote for Franklin Pierce, amidst tremendous excitement. * * * Silence being restored, the result of the 49th vote was announced, as follows:

For Gen. Franklin Pierce	282
For Gen. Lewis Cass	2
For Hon. Stephen A. Douglas	2
For Gen. Sam Houston	1
For Gen. William O. Butler	1

Mr. Dobbin had already distinguished himself by a speech on the preceding day in opposition to the nomination of candidates in advance of the adoption of a "platform"—which then, by the way, seemed to be a new-coined word, an accident to the material platform on which the delegates were seated being felicitously used by the eloquent Carolinian to point his remarks.

In the vote for Vice President, Robert Strange, of Fayetteville, received 23 votes, on the 1st ballot, and Jefferson Davis, 2. On the 2d ballot, though "Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi," had been withdrawn from nomination, he received the 11 votes of Illinois—William R. King, of Alabama, (a Sampson county man), who had received 125 votes on the 1st ballot, receiving the remainder, 277.

North Carolina played a large part in this convention, and Fayetteville especially. Gen. Romulus M. Saunders was President of the convention and Mr. Dobbin made the speech which made the next President of the United States. Duncan K. MacRae, of Fayetteville, was the platform committeeman, and Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville, was named for the national committeeman.

At this convention the two-thirds rule was adopted, Gen. Saunders being the author of it; and for the first time the number of delegates accredited by each State became a subject of adjustment, a resoulution being passed requesting the several States to send no more delegates to future National Conventions than twice the number of votes to which they were entitled in the Electoral College.

The Democrats are, as a rule, distinguishing themselves in the character of their nominees for Congress and the legislature. We note with great pleasure the unanimous nomination, and by acclamation, of Mr. Chas. N. Vance, of Buncombe, for one of that county's representatives in the House. He was the late Senator's trusted private secretary and adviser for many years before his death, and is a man of very decided ability and great information in political affairs. He is a true North Carolinian, like his great father, and will make a brilliant record at Raleigh. His colleague, Mr. Luther, is also a man of fine parts; and we congratulate the Buncombe Democracy on their good judgment.

THE KEYNOTE OF BRYAN'S CANDIDACY.

The question has been often asked since Mr. Bryan's nomination, "what is the secret of his hold upon the people; how could even such a speech as that which secured him the nomination at Chicago effect that end?" And so on. Perhaps a solution will be found in the following extract from the telegraphic account of Mr. Bryan's visit to Mayville, New York.

Mayville, which is the home of Judge Albion W. Tougee, who is at present stumping for Major McKinley, was reached at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. Bryan spoke here from the balcony of the hotel to 400 people and his reference to Judge Tougee's books caused laughter from the crowd that heard him. He said that Mr. Jefferson had the correct idea when he said that republics were founded in jealousy, not in confidence; that confidence was everywhere the parent of despotism. "Show me a people," said Mr. Bryan, "who are so confident in ther leader that they take no part in the details of government and I will show you a people whose leaders look out for themselves, not the interests of all the people. Show me a people who instead of having too much confidence are jealous of their liberties, are watchful of their public servants and careful of the politics proposed by the different parties, and I will show you a people that have a good government." (Cheers.)

It is perfectly plain from this that Mr. Bryan is an anti-machine man. Evidently he despises a Boss. The people, somehow, have discovered this fact, and they turn to him to save them from their worst enemy, the Boss that controls the "machine." As our readers well know, the OBSERVER is almost extreme in its belief in the efficacy of party organization, and it never tolerates disloyalty to such rightful authority. But it is equally opposed to that perversion of party organization which advances the ends of individuals to the detriment of those of the party which the organization was created to serve. That was Vance's doctrine, precisely; and the OBSERVER often had occasion to point it out in the great fight made in his behalf three years ago, when the whole power of "the machine", was exerted to crush him. In short, Mr. Bryan is another Vance, and the people have discovered it by the same instinctive processes that led them to follow almost blindly our Carolinian Tribune.

It was this, also, which led to his nomination at Chicago. When he rose to speak, the case had gone against the majority in the estimation of the audience. Tillman had not helped his side, to say the least, and Jones's speech was devoted to taking the virus out of Tillman's, so that Hill, Vilas and Russell, the champions of the gold minority, had it all their own way. It was under such circumstances, when our side was hanging its head in defeat, that Bryan came upon the stage and snatched a glorious victory from it. He literally filled an aching void. But his burning words and intellectual and oratorical triumph would have been void of effect if it had not been for the unusual character of the delegations composing the silver majority. The majority of this majority was composed of the better elements of the party who had been brought out from political retirement by the anti-machine reaction which accompanied the silver uprising.

If the nominations had been called the same evening, Bryan would have been chosen by acclamation. But the machine element of the silver majority secured an adjournment until the next day, and when the balloting began then Bryan was not first in the list. The leaders of the anti-machine element—easily in the majority, if united—were, however, not to be diverted from their purpose. They had recognized in the evidently sincere Nebraskan the true head of the people's uprising, they brought the scattered fragments of their side together, and the thing was done.

When Mr. Bryan repeated with approval in Judge Tougee's home Mr. Jefferson's description of a boss ridden people in contrast with a Democratic people, he simply demonstrated the fact that no mistake had been made at Chicago, and supplied us with the keynote of his candidacy.

WHERE RESIDE THE REAL ANARCHISTS

If any one needed light on the condition of those extra-righteous people who hurl anathemas at the Chicago platform and candidate from their New York citadel, let him study the condition of municipal affairs in that city. Every now and then an appalling fact gets into the papers that reveals a state of public morals there that are almost past belief.

The latest one of these is contained in yesterday's New York World and relates that Michael Carberry, who was caught red-handed in a dastardly crime on Sunday, was at the time "a deputy under City Marshal David Ulman." Now, considering the way things go, there is nothing specially remarkable that an official should commit a crime. The extraordinary fact lies in the amazing statement that follows:

"Carberry," says the World, "has served several terms in State Prison. He served one long term for highway robbery. His picture is No. 2,080 in the Rogues' Gallery."

Now, is it possible that, in any other part of the civilized world, a man branded with such a record could be employed in the public service as a deputy marshal or otherwise?

The people whose system of local government tolerates such an act have the effrontery to denounce such a man as the clean, law-abiding and incorruptible Bryan as an anarchist!

THE BOLTERS' CONVENTION.

What a miserable set the bolting goldbugs are. The other day their head man in this State, Mr. De Lacroix, gave out a list of alleged signers to a call. A number of the signatures have since been proved to be fictitious or unauthorized. Mr. Isaac P. Dortch, of Goldsboro, was among the latter, and he has come out in a ringing letter denouncing the theft of his name.

Now we learn from the telegrams from Indianapolis, where their "National" convention is assembling, that "there is no doubt that the platform will heartily recommend the principle of an income tax, and possibly suggest an amendment to the Constitution in that direction."

Yet their organs, with exception of the World, have denounced the income tax plank in the Chicago platform as an assault on property!

It is no wonder that we are assured in the same telegram that Mr. Cleveland, the time server, will be the strongest man before the convention if he will consent to the use of his name.

(From Monday's Daily Editioe.)

A SENSATION.

The long-waited for opening of the campaign by Messrs. Guthrie and Dockery at Wadesboro took place on Saturday, as per announcement. Intense interest centred in the event because of the public expectation that Col. Dockery, who had been nominated for Lieutenant Governor by both the Populists and the Republicans, would explain his relation to this complex state of affairs. And the public expectation was not disappointed. The explanation came, and the particular form in which it came was like a thunder-clap to those who had not considered the effect of the Democratic offer of electoral fusion to Mr. Butler and the relation to the question of fusion of Mr. Butler, who, in turn, was the author of Col. Dockery's nomination by the Populists.

Electoral fusion in some form is bound to come. The tender of it by the Democratic committee to the committee chairman of the party which had invited it by endorsing its own nominee for President, made it possible for Mr. Butler to take the step he did in nominating Col. Dockery. Now Col. Dockery has done his part by accepting in a public speech the Populist nomination and rejecting with scorn the truckling nomination of him by the Republicans. He goes further, and declares that he is no longer a Republican, but a free silverite supporting Bryan and ready to fight McKinley to the death!

Perhaps now our silver contemporaries will recover their bearings and join with us in silencing the goldbug marplots in our ranks, who have sought to bulldoze the State committee into an attitude of vituperative hostility to the Populists.

The nomination of Dockery by the Populists was a masterstroke, which has prevented Republican and Populist fusion, which would almost certainly have been accomplished if the Democratic committee had turned its back upon the St. Louis overture. Republican and Populist fusion meant the loss of North Carolina to Bryan. That was the last thing the Democrats desired. It looks as if our goldbug contingent was at least indifferent to such a catastrophe. Not so, the loyal Democrats. They can only rejoice at the discomfiture of the party's traditional enemy.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The effect of Col. Dockery's action is to split the Republican party. He will carry off a considerable block of that party and add it to the Populist vote. That would seem to render Democratic success on the State ticket certain.

* * *

We have received the first number of the Hickory Times which our friend Mr. J. R. Whichard has just established in that beautiful and thriving piedmont town. The Times is a 32 column paper, well printed and admirably edited. It takes rank at once among our best weeklies. Abundant success to it and the able and loyal Democrat that edits it.

* * *

The goldbug anarchists are working the campaign with great skill. One of their best pieces of work is the lot of articles manufactured for the assistant Republican press that trains with the Democrats. These are prepared with the utmost care, like the article about Bryan's courtship, and the one from the Lincoln Dispatch which represents him as a mere office seeker. They damn with faint praise. They are offensive to an admirer of Bryan, and, so far as our observation goes, appear only in the goldbug "Democratic" press.

* * *

What a very curious idea of morals the "metropolitan" dailies have, anyway. The New York World quotes from one of Mr. Bryan's speeches this declaration of the Democratic nominee: "I stand before you to declare in your presence that I indorse every word and syllable of the Chicago platform." Upon this eminently proper and honest declaration, what do you suppose is the World's comment? Here it is: "It is rather a queer way of seeking the Presidency by needlessly repelling voters."! Evidently the World's notion of a platform of "principles" is no loftier than one might expect from the Bowery. And when it comes to principle, by the way, there seems to be no difference between the Bowery and Wall Street.

* * *

We made mention, at the time, of the "convention" which a handful of gold "Democrats" were holding at Greensboro for the purpose of organization and for the selection of delegates to the Bolters' convention at Indianapolis. It appears to have been a funny affair altogether. Mr. Christian, of the Raleigh News and Observer, says that there were just eight delegates from outside of Greensboro by actual count. In fact, he gives the names. All the same, they have made their appointment of delegates to their "national" convention, 22 in number. As ludicrous as the whole affair seems to be, we confess that we have much more respect for these open participants in bolting than for those who remain in the party only for the purpose of stabbing it. In this connection—and without meaning to imply that they are to be classed in the latter category—we would enquire of those papers which have published that silly story about Mr. Bryan's having prevaricated in order to win his sweetheart, what good can possibly come to the Democratic nominee by such a publication? If there is one thing more pronounced in Mr. Bryan's mental and moral make-up than another, it is the evident fact that he is a natural and spontaneous truth-teller. This sugar coated story is a device of the enemy, and we are glad to see that it has not found its way into the stalwart silver press.

Oak Ridge Institute has opened with 150 students.

GOVERNOR JARVIS HERE.

His Powerful Speech.

The Hon. T. J. Jarvis, ex Governor, Minister and Senator, arrived in this city by Sunday afternoon's C. F. & Y. V. train. After greeting a few friends, he went out with Col. W. J. Green to Tokay, where he passed the night.

He spoke, as per announcement, at 11 Monday, in the Town Hall. It will be remembered that the appointment was for Flea Hill, when originally made a couple of weeks ago, but on Thursday last was changed to Fayetteville. It was feared that our distinguished guest would consequently have but a slim audience. As a matter of fact, as soon as the news spread, shortly after he began speaking, that he was dealing "sledge hammer" blows in the people's behalf, men gathered from all directions and filled the hall to overflowing. Many colored people were present. So absorbed were his listeners that they had been standing and sitting for two hours when he closed, without noting the lapse of time.

Our people were delighted to welcome Governor Jarvis again. He has not been here since 1884, when, as Governor, he was interesting himself in our C. F. & Y. V. Railway extension. He is a trifle grayer than then, but appears in robust health, and his commanding figure, somewhat stouter, shows well before an audience.

The speaker happily introduced his remarks by the assertion that if in the intervening 12 years there had been a proper system of finance, Fayetteville, instead of sharing in the general depression, would now be one of the most prosperous cities in the land. The falling market had nipped its recovered opportunity in the bud.

Never before had we been confronted with such a peculiar condition in politics: The sovereign people, who under our government formed the court of last resort, had at last decided that the money question was the paramount issue, and it had split all four parties in twain—Prohibitionists, Republicans, Democrats and Populists. Unusual results would necessarily follow, and the people of the same faith on such an issue were bound to get together, even if they had to run over executive committees and candidates.

From Abraham's time the money question had, in one form or another, been agitated. But, for the first time in history, upon any considerable scale, it was now to be settled by the people, where the vote of the laborer who received pay was as powerful as that of the employer who paid—and not, as heretofore, the subject of decision by King or Kaiser.

All public men, including Harrison, McKinley and Reid, declare that the times are worse than ever known. But the reason assigned by these three, when reduced to its last analysis, is that the people are not sufficiently taxed. There is no escaping this conclusion, as any one will see for himself who comprehends the incidence of a tariff tax and the appreciated value of the dollars in which interest on the public debt is paid under the single gold standard.

So plain is the argument, indeed, in behalf of the Chicago platform as presented by Mr. Bryan, that notwithstanding they decry his speech, their newspapers and orators have been ever since trying to answer him.

The cause of the bad times lay 20 years back, in 1873, but like physical disease, its final effect has been delayed by palliatives. The farmers were the first to feel it, and as the townspeople did not then, differences had unhappily grown up between the two. Now the merchant and manufacturer felt it, and the old cause of difference is disappearing under stress of common suffering.

The free coinage of silver as well as gold is a Democratic doctrine, as evidenced by every vote in Congress for 20 years. The Republicans demonetized silver and they and the minority faction of disloyal Democrats are responsible for its being kept so.

16 to 1 simply represented the proportions in which Nature had stored away the two precious metals in the bowels of the earth. That, or something near it, was the commercial as well as the legal ratio until the Republicans struck down silver.

The speaker demonstrated the fact that all money was in some measure "fiat" money by asking who would not take a gold dollar in preference to the bullion of which it was coined. The degree of preference was the measure of value imparted by the government's stamp. There is no such thing, on the other hand, as a 50 cent dollar. By remonetization, silver and gold would meet each other half way.

Some so-called Democrats were shouting "anarchy!" anarchy!" at the Chicago platform, but two-thirds of that great convention, upon a deliberate ballot, declared that they didn't even believe that the leader (Cleveland) of the shouters was an honest man. That was the People's judgment, and, under our form of government, the People, not the President, are the sovereign.

Instead of the Chicago platform making war on property, its whole aim was to give property value. Instead of war on individual rights, its aim was to restore the individual's rights now unlawfully enjoyed by a privileged few.

He had nothing to say against the Populists. The Democrats and the Populists, like estranged brothers, had abused each other long enough. It was time to come together, on not only the electoral ticket, but in the counties and congressional districts.

The speaker scored a fine point in favor of Sewall as a better candidate to win the great middle Western States than Watson, good man as Watson was, and Populists who sincerely wish silver to win should recognize this. But, to avoid all difficulty, the Democratic State committee has offered electoral fusion, on terms fair to both sides.

Fayetteville is a manufacturing community. The power to sell (cotton goods, for instance) depends on the power to buy. The power to buy on the value of products sold. There is no over production, when millions are underfed and underclothed.

The distinguished speaker closed with an eloquent appeal to the Populists, who were in perfect agreement with the Democrats on the paramount issue, to join the Democrats. To say that the election of Republican county officers or members of the legislature, or of Russell, will not hurt the cause of silver is folly.

The speech was a powerful one, and will do great good in this section.

Dockery's Speech.

The following is the Charlotte Observer's report of the speech in which Col. Dockery kicked out of the Republican party at Wadesboro on Saturday and declared himself for Bryan and free silver:

The crowd was no longer in doubt as to where he stood when he had finished. He said: "The Republican principle, I like in general, but I am not going with them this time. Two years ago the Republicans of Richmond county adopted a resolution, one clause of which read this way: 'We, the Republicans of Richmond county declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.' I went on to Raleigh and was chairman of the convention there and appointed a committee on resolutions, of which Loge Harris was chairman, and I told it to put in a free silver resolution, which was done and adopted by the convention. And today the Republicans in this State stand bound by that resolution.

"Some time ago Russell swindled me out of the nomination for Governor, and now I am glad, for I should have resigned after McKinley was nominated on account of his goldbug ideas.

"The people want more money. They want free silver. Look at Russell, Pritchard, Settle and the like, going over the State howling for gold. I will not turn my back on those silver resolutions of two years ago. I am for silver and against any party that is not for it. I could not advise anybody to do what I do not think is right. I do not think the gold standard is right and cannot advise you to vote for it. We are living in perilous times, dangerous times; I never saw more nakedness; I never saw more cloth in factories that cannot be taken out for lack of money. The goldbugs say that the times are good. Such men should be put in the asylum and the door locked with 16 keys.

"I love the principles, generally, of the Republican party. The principles that Clay handed down. The Republican party followed him and said that the laboring classes must be protected. I believe in protection. But I would not vote for the McKinley bill now, because that is protecting one section against another. It would be fatal to the South. I am for reasonable protection."

The crime of 1873, the speaker said, had ruined the money of the people. Silver was the laboring man's friend. "You elect McKinley and these goldbugs and you will bring down a curse upon your own heads. I will follow my convictions and not my party.

"In the State convention I beat Russell 20 votes, but by the chairman I was beaten out of the nomination.

"I am for free silver, first; the present county government system, second, and honest elections third. I am not a Populist. I am a silver Republican, acting in accord with the Populist party. I will advise you, as I will do, to vote for Maj. Guthrie for Governor. It is true that he has been in all parties. He voted the Democratic ticket; bad judgment, I think; he then voted the Populist ticket; better, you see, as he comes along. The Democrats dread him worse than they do the devil. He has been snubbed by them. I have, also, and know how it feels. But you can't wet a duck pouring water on his back. Russell wanted the nomination the year that Fowle and myself were nominated. His brother, Tom Russell, came out to see me on my farm and asked me if I was going to run, and I told him no, and that I would do anything that I could for his brother. I heard no more, but stayed at home, and the day of the convention, to my great surprise, I got a telegram telling me that I was nominated for Governor. I thought over it a long time and finally, on account of my dear wife's pleas, accepted it. She told me to accept and fight for it, and if defeated I might get a place through Blaine, which I did. I was counted out and Fowle elected by the Democrats. But I got a place to Brazil. I came back to settle up, and the Democrat, Fowler, of the department under which I was, told me that I was an honest man; that I had managed affairs well. While there I studied the money question well, and now I am for free silver."

Then the speaker discussed the Bland-Allison bill, the Sherman bill and the second election of Mr. Cleveland by the Democrats, when they knew how he stood on the money question. But he did not have time to discuss the Democrats now, he said. He said that bonds afterward went up 50 per cent. Then a bill was passed making the bonds payable in coin—gold or silver. Then came the Secretaries of the Treasury paying in gold. "I am a party man, but when the party leaves its principles I will not go with it. I shall vote and advocate the election of Bryan and Watson. I stand for our present system of county government. How did we get it? I was at Jackson Springs two years ago. I began to believe that now was the time to co-operate with the Populists and defeat the Democrats. I went at once to Raleigh and there labored night and day in caucuses trying to bring about co operation. We got it and won in the election; got the present system of county government. Russell booted at it and now he yells for it. Russell has recently been writing to Republicans North that the negro should be disfranchised."

This seemed to take the negroes by storm. Dockery made a good hit at Russell with that statement. He said he never scratched a colored man's name from a ticket, but instead, voted for them.

"The third thing that I want is honest elections. We got that by co-operation with his (Guthrie's) party. We want to do it again.

"I am placed on the Republican party's ticket. They may keep me there if they wish, but it will be late in the day when I tell them that I will accept. I am for the working man and his protection. You ought to fuse, not co operate—melt together like lard. Then when the election is over beat the drums and march off again. I am a silver Republican, and I would be a fool to canvass the State for silver and then vote for McKinley. When you have got what you want go back to your old party if you wish. I may do it; I can't say."

The speaker urged the blacks and whites to stand together, for their cause was the same, either being dependent upon the other.

"A man that can vote for McKinley is crazy. Look at Pritchard; just wild for silver; it was the thing that the whole country wanted; silver now, gold after March 4th. Why, there is pie in it. So it is with Russell, Pearson and all the Republicans that are now cursing me.

"I want a joint discussion with some of these big men. If they can swallow me, all right. If Russell does it he will have more brains in his belly than he ever had in his head."

Here the speaker closed, while the crowd called for more. Fully three fourths of the crowd were negroes.

W. E. Christian, in Raleigh News and Observer.

Col. Dockery came forward. ("God bless you," said a negro voice, almost reverently). "In some essential features," the Colonel exclaimed in the very next breath, "the Republicans are wrong this time, and I am not going with them in this election!"

This startled the crowd.

The Colonel said he had helped to draw the Republican resolutions in favor of free coinage. He referred to the convention of two years ago, at which he appointed Loge Harris as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and told him not to fail to frame a resolution on free coinage, and Loge said he would.

He had been true to this resolution, and here had come along that man Russell, who had swindled him out of the nomination; not that he wanted it. "If I had gotten it, knowing that McKinley was going to be put up on a gold plank, I would not have accepted it."

Russell and Pritchard are coming out for gold, though they were for silver, and Russell once for Greenbacks. "I am not made out of that kind of dirt. They are in it for the pie. I can get my pie made at home. I am for free silver, and I am against any party that is against free silver. I can't advise you to vote for McKinley, because I don't think it's right; I know it's not right." He scoffed at goldbugs who said the times were never better. Such men ought to be put in jail and locked up with sixteen keys. * *

Col. Dockery reviewed the history of coinage in this country down to 1873, saying that all went along smoothly until then, when something happened that wasn't done in day-light—as things like that ought to be done. He said silver was, in 1873, worth 103, and asked why did they take the highest metal to demonetize. It was a conspiracy from Europe and Wall street. * *

"Well, tell us about Russell!" cried a voice.

"Russell was the man who swindled me out of my nomination. They put a man in as chairman (referring to Marshall Mott) who went there pledged to me from Wilkes county, who sold out, bought out, went out, did something, declared Russell nominated, when the whole convention cried "no, no."

Col. Dockery formerly announced himself as candidate for the Lieutenant-Governor. He was not a Populist; he was only in accord with the Populists. He was a silver Republican. * *

He was a party man, "but when my party leaves me, I say, 'Go it boots, you'll get there after awhile.' I am a silver man, and I shall advocate the election of Bryan and Watson, cry it over the the world if you want to! I care nothing about the gold bugs, it's the laboring people I care about."

"He referred to Russell as "that bogus Governor," who had said then that fusion was a failure, and how he came to run for the first office he could get. He had denounced you as thieves and your mothers before you, and had written to men in the north trying to disfranchise you.

They may put me on that ticket if they like, but it will be late in the day before I'll accept it. I want to travel with friends when I travel. I want to travel with gentlemen." He referred to Russell's nomination again as a swindle and to his State speeches as falling still born all over the State. All during the remarks the negroes had been going more and more enthusiastic with all kinds of ejaculations, and they would now break out into laughter at the slightest emphasis, saying almost in moaning voices, Amen! Amen! Amen! Amen! Amen! from different parts of of the crowd.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

The S. A. L. Complimented by Candidate Bryan.

The Seaboard Air Line got out a poster announcing reduced rates on the occasion of the Bryan notification which was attractive and unique. It was printed with silver ink on blue glazed paper. A copy was sent to the Democratic candidate with the compliments of General Passenger Agent T. J. Anderson, and that gentleman is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Bryan, in which he says:

"I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your very attractive poster announcing the silver flyer to the notification meeting at New York. It is one of the most unique things of the sort encountered during the campaign. I am grateful for the interest that prompted it."

Fits Cured.

From U. S. Journal of Medicine.
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years standing cured by him. He publishes valuable work on this disease, which he sends free with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We adviso any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office [Aug. 24, 1896—Uncalaimed.

B—Nicie Blackman, J. D. Beether.
C—W. H. Campbell, W. J. Carter, Jas. Campbell, Rob't Campbell, M. Coble.
D—Henry S. Dart, Wiley Dowdy.
E—W. J. Elliott.
F.—Laura Fast.
H—L. W. Harris, Annie Hatchel, Mrs. Alice Harrison, Maggie Holland, Mary Holmes.
J. Mrs. Sue Jones.
L—John Little.
M—Hattie McDonald, Nivin McLaurin, Dora McKoy, Dunk McDuffie, D. McNeil, Mrs. A. R. Moore, Phil. McDuffie.
O—Geo. Laurie Osgood.
P—Bryant Powell, Christina Pery, Ed Popphwell, Lillie Peary, Amnet Robinson, Green Robinson.
S—Amanda Smith.
W—Tommie Werton, Thomas Williams, A. M. White, Mrs. R. C. Williams.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

Weak Lungs

Hot weather won't cure weak lungs. You may feel better because out of doors more, but he trouble is still there. Don't stop taking your

Scott's Emulsion

because the weather happens to be warm. If you have a weak throat, a slight hacking cough, or some trouble with the bronchial tubes, summer is the best time to get rid of it. If you are losing flesh there is all the more need of attention. Weakness about the chest and thinness should never go together. One greatly increases the danger of the other. Heal the throat, cure the cough, and strengthen the whole system now. Keep taking Scott's Emulsion all summer.

For sale by all druggists at 50c and $1.00.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets January 1, 1896, - $13,569,07[illegible]

H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
Fayetteville, N. C.

daw-tf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

ST. MARY'S

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Girls' School of the Highest Grade.

55th Year

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 24th.

School Buildings Admirably Equipped with Laboratory, Libraries and Fine Gynasium.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES IN ART AND MUSIC.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THOROUGH INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN.

CERTIFICATE ADMITS TO VASSAR.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT. 3, 1896.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

J. H. Currie—Notice.
J. H. Marsh, M. D.
J. F. Highsmith, M. D.
Cyrus Murphy—Clerk's Notice.
W. S. Cook, Chairman—K of P. Interest.
F. R. Rose—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Messrs. R. L. Womyss & Co. have opened up a grocery store on upper Hay street.

The Commercial Cable messenger boys now deliver messages in the city on bicycles.

Miss A. E. Hardie is having her residence on Ramsey street put in thorough repair and painted.

Mail for the South may be put in the Postoffice box at the Coast Line depot as late as 1 o'clock A. M. Mail for the North up to 9:15 P. M.

Mr. Archie McMillan shipped to Savannah Friday morning a beautiful set of china each piece lettered "W. S. Cook," for the new steamer of that name.

That was a fine piece of work, the Fisheries edition of the Raleigh News and Observer. Both the management and Mr. Arendell are to be congratulated.

A letter has been received in this city from Hon. Frank P. Thompson Democratic nominee for Congress, in which he states that he intends to speak in Fayetteville at an early date.

The Independent "boys" will be glad to note that the Maxton Guards have reorganized with J. S. McRae as Captain, G. B. Sellers First Lieutenant, and James McBryde Second Lieutenant.

The New York State Republican Convention Wednesday nominated Congressman Frank S. Black, of Troy, for Governor, and Timothy E. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, for Lieutenant Governor.

The young folks say that one of the most enjoyable entertainments they ever attended was that given Thursday night by Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Nimocks in honor of Miss Ina Currie, the beautiful young lady from Texas.

Col. Childs, Friday morning, shipped to his house, E. B. Culbert & Co., cotton brokers, a number of stalks of cotton from the plantation of Maj. W. B. Draughon, on the East side of the River. This is to show the firm to what extent cotton has been damaged in this section. Maj. Draughon's crop generally yields him 200 bales, this year he expects only 90 from the same acreage.

Died.

Mrs. W. G. Maxwell died at Stedman Friday. The funeral took place Saturday. Mrs. Maxwell was a daughter of Sheriff Averett, who himself is very sick.

Hurrah for the Gold Standard!

The gold standard scores another great victory. The famous house of of A. T. Stewart (now Hilton, Hughes & Co.) failed Wednesday.

Letter Box at A. C. L. Depot.

Through our Democratic postmaster we have now a mail box located at the A. C. L. depot for the convenience of the public. It has been a source of considerable annoyance to the very polite attendants of this road to mail letters heretofore.

McKinly Accepts.

Maj. McKinley has issued his formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He goes into the financial question very freely, upholding the present gold-standard. He strongly advocates a protective tariff and advocates reciprocity.

Too Mean to Live.

The "fresh air fund" box which was placed at the Commercial Cable Office was stolen Friday night. It is not known how much it contained, but Manager Boyd thinks the amount was considerable. It was a dastardly deed, and the robber is too mean to live. This money was for the benefit of the sick children of the poor.

More Tobacco.

From time to time we have given the names of persons who have planted tobacco successfully in Cumberland this season, but we have failed to mention Mr. Reddick Harris. He is said to have an exceedingly fine crop of 12 acres. It is said by experts who have seen our tobacco that its texture is of the first quality, being heavy and silky, two of the essentials.

Robbery.

Thieves broke into Mr. G. W. Lawrence's smoke house Monday night and stripped it of its contents, a large amount of meat, etc. The first Mr. Lawrence knew of the robbery was when he went out into his yard this morning. He found the door to the smoke house broken open, and the valuable contents gone. He has no clue to the robbers as yet.

"The Reason Why."

Sir Richard Fowler was lord mayor of London in 1885. He said:

"If we can keep the United States on a gold basis thirty years longer, we will absolutely ruin the wheat and cotton industries of that country."

The British are even more bitter against Mr. Bryan than the eastern money changers, their co-workers.

Death of Mr. Henry Cowan.

Our people were grieved and shocked to learn that Mr. Henry Cowan, Chief Clerk in the State Treasurer's office, committed suicide Saturday by shooting himself through the temple with a pistol. It is understood that, for the past few days, his mind has been unbalanced.

Mr. Cowan was some forty years of age, and was unmarried. He was a man of decided ability, and, in his capacity of permanent official at the Treasury Department, was regarded as almost indispensato its efficient conduct.

He was a most agreeable companion and as true as steel in his friendship. He was a devoted friend of the Independent Company of this city, who returned his affection in full measure. In honor of his memory, its armory's flag was at once half-masted upon the news of his untimely death reaching here.

Populist Convention Sept. 19th.

A meeting of the Populist Executive Committee of Cumberland was held Wednesday.

It was decided to hold the primaries on Sept. 12th and the County Convention on Sept. 19th.

The chairman of the Populist committee, Mr. C. C. Clelland is spoken of for the Populist nomination for Senator.

It Should be Stopped.

It is becoming a frequent occurrence for people to drive fast through the river bridge. We were standing near this bridge the other day when a vehicle came through at a break neck speed. We inquired if that was a frequent occurrence and were informed that it was. There is a law against driving fast through this bridge and it would be well for an example to be made of the next one caught at it.

Fusion.

Fusion between Republicans and Populists is a certainty, so we are told by a leading Populist. It is a well known fact that a large number of Populists are opposed to fusing with the Republicans, and have fought manfully against it, but the bosses have carried the day and this unholy alliance is to be consummated, that is if our informant is correct. We trust, for the fair name of our people, that it is not so.

The F. M. A.

The fall session of the Fayetteville Military Academy opened Wednesday. Fayetteville has already recognized the ability and the executive capacity of Col. Drewry and will without doubt contribute a greatly increased number of students this season. A number of young men from abroad will attend this excellent school and in time, we have no doubt, but that Col. Drewry will be at the head of the greatest military school in the state. He is an educator with a reputation throughout all the southern states and with a fine corps of assistants his school will certainly prosper.

Makes a Vacancy.

Miss Mattie Sedberry's resignation as a graded school teacher, to which position she was recently re elected, has caused a vacancy which many bright young ladies are desirous of filling. A spirited contest is going on.

Miss Sedberry is exceedingly popular as a teacher, and her resignation will be accepted with regret by the Trustees and learned of by the young folks with sorrow. She is to be congratulated, however, upon having been tendered the principalship of a large school in Gates county, the acceptance of which is the cause for her resignation.

Bravo! Mr. Rose.

Our townsman, Mr. Duncan Rose, will have an article in an early number of the Century Magazine entitled "Why the Confederacy Failed," for which he has received a very substantial check from the Century Publishing Company, together with a complimentary letter from the editor of the Century. Mr. Rose has been writing for the syndicate newspapers—"patent outsides"— the veritable treadmill of literary work. We congratulate him upon his successful venture upon a higher plane and hope that it may lead to further success. The acceptance of a contribution by the editors of such a magazine as the Century is in itself a very high compliment to a literary worker.

Returned from the North.

Capt. and Mrs. David Jones and their son Burwell returned Wednesday evening from their Northern tour. The genial Captain is full of interesting anecdotes of his travels. When the party reached Vermont to meet Mr. Jones's nephew, Mr. W. D. McNeill, they found the ground covered with snow.

Capt. Jones says that most everyone he met in his trip through the Northern States were free silverites, with the exception of bankers and money lenders. He says that it is the general opinion that Bryan will be elected by a big majority.

He was very much interested in the construction of the new system of underground railways now being laid in Boston.

A Challenge!

Mr. John McDuffie, our Populist politician, has apparently become tired of the vanities of earthly affairs, and, turning his eyes Heavenward, has entered the field of Astronomy. He is no mere star-gazer, but sounds to their depths the hidden secrets of the Spheres.

He authorizes the OBSERVER to issue in his name a challenge to any one versed in astronomy to meet him in public debate "to discuss the fallacy of the Newtonian theory that gravitation and velocity are the forces that control the motion of the bodies composing the solar system." His idea is that a small charge be made for admission to those debates, and that the proceeds be turned over to the Monument Association.

Come, gentlemen of the schools, let us hear from you. Burnish your armor and take up the gage of the doughty Knight of 71st!

Fine Tobacco.

Rev. Benjamin R. Hall has sent us a sample of remarkably fine bright yellow tobacco, raised on his farm across the river. His crop makes 11 barns. Mr. R. L. Williams has a crop of 8 barns, equally as fine.

Mr. Williams's barns are the best constructed and largest we have ever seen. They have a capacity of a thousand pounds. The Virginia expert who has the curing in charge says that the tobacco will average from 12 to 15 cents a pound.

Plainly, tobacco planting has come in Cumberland to stay, thanks to the OBSERVER's urging for the past two years as well as some twelve years ago. The unfortunate result of the first experiment (about 1884-6) owing to a sudden fall in the price has acted as a deterrent to our people, which was not the case with those neighboring counties which did not make the experiment then. So they have gotten ahead of us in the second movement.

But next year Cumberland will "get there, with both feet." Our chief regret now is that some of our capitalists had not acted upon our advice to establish a warehouse here, this season. One has been successfully opened in Lumberton.

The Club Meeting Friday Night.

The Young Men's Democratic Club organized Friday night. The officers elected are: Jno. Underwood, President; H. McD. Robinson, Treasurer, and Neil Hale, Secretary.

Vice Presidents from the four precincts selected by the President are: Precinct No. 1, N. B. Alexander; No. 2, A. A. McKethan; No. 3, E. E. Gorham; No. 4, S. W. Tillinghast; I. W. Clark at large.

Committee on Invitation—E. J. Hale, S. H. MacRae, H. L. Cook, N. A. Sinclair, H. McD. Robinson and Leighton Huske.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested considering the early stage of the campaign.

The Club will meet every other Thursday night.

At the next regular meeting Thursday night next the enrollment of members will take place.

An Outing for Sick Children—An Admirable Movement.

Unusual sickness among the children of those without proper means for caring for their health demands the aid of all those who sympathize with the suffering. A suitable building having been offered it has been thought that an outing of a month on Haymount will prove most beneficial to these little ones.

The plan has been approved by physicians of the town.

While the work is under the supervision of the Benevolent Society of St. John's Church, the only requisite for entering a child will be its *need* without denominational distinction. As *all* must be interested in such an enterprise it is thought that all who can will most gladly contribute. For this purpose boxes will be placed at each drug store, the hotel and the post office.

As the time is brief and case urgent prompt assistance is hoped for.

Sad Death.

Mr. Frank H. Hollingsworth, second son of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Hollingsworth, died at 7:30 Monday evening at his home on Person street, of typhoid fever. He had been extremely ill for some time, but all hope was not given up until yesterday.

When it was learned that Frank Hollingsworth, young, hitherto robust and healthy and popular with every one, was dying, a sadness spread over the city that will take days to efface. As his soul passed into the "great beyond," his father, mother, brothers and sister and a number of his young friends stood by helpless, but sorrowful beyond the power of pen to describe. To these we extend our heartfelt sympathies. This young man, who was only 18 years old, probably had more young friends than any boy in Fayetteville.

The funeral will take place from the Baptist Church this evening at 5:30 o'clock. The following are the pall bearers:

John Gorham, Willie McKethan Mat. Fisher, Robt. Dye, M. N. Rayner, Derwood Hedgpeth, Archie Sykes, Allen Lee.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, Sept. 2, 1896.

September sunsets, changing forests and crisp breezes, laden with health giving ozone, herald the advent of glorious Autumn and fill our hearts with a sense of beauty.

With the wedding chimes of last week yet lingering in our ears, there comes the toll, toll of a funeral bell, whose sound has brought sorrow to every heart in the congregations of Bethel and Galatia churches. A shock ran through the entire community on Monday as the sad news of Mr. J. D. Arnold's death was told from house to house. Only three weeks ago he had gone to his home for a brief vacation before returning to the Theological Seminary; it was hard to realize that he had been called Home so soon! The Wilmington Star, of the 30th, has merely this, copied from the Sanford Express: "As we go to press we learn that Mr. J. D. Arnold died at the home of his father, Dr. Arnold, in Pocket township last night. Mr. Arnold was taken sick several days ago of that fatal disease, typhoid fever. He was on the road to recovery when he took a relapse and all that could be done for him availed nothing."

Mr. Arnold was greatly beloved by the two churches which were his first charge; his preaching was excellent, and his people had predicted for him a brilliant future in the ministry—his life seemed one of unusual promise and great possibilities—and his sudden death in the morning of young manhood is of those mysteries which "we know not now."

Mr. Frank Blue left yesterday for Chapel Hill, where he was offered a scholarship through Mr. A. D. McGill.

Miss Mary McArthur, with her younger brother and sister, left for Lumber Bridge Saturday to resume her work in teaching.

Mr. James M. McPherson has gone to Lumber Bridge where he will attend school this year.

Raeford Institute opens to day. We have heard of a great many who will enter school there this year. The faculty is a strong one. Miss Coble, who will have charge of the Primary Department, comes very highly recommended by Dr. Charles D. McIver. We bespeak great success for 71st's own school.

Miss Eloise McGill will begin teaching at Galatia on next Monday, the 7th.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

X-Rays

Of severest trial and test prove in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla

1st, Greatest Merit

Secured by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process unknown to others — which naturally and actually produces

2d, Greatest Cures

Shown by thousands of honest, voluntary testimonials — which naturally and actually produce

3d, Greatest Sales

According to the statements of druggists all over the country. In these three points Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best — It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

MANCHESTER CULLINGS.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

"Slightly disfigured, but still in the ring."

Camp Phillipi is being remodeled and enlarged and a large hunting party will meet there in this month.

Several crates of dogs, in training for the meet, came Monday night, with their masters—Jordan, Nelson, and Brooks.

Dr. F. M. Register is a welcome visitor here, and we wish he would come to stay, as in days of yore.

Mr. Watson Fairley has returned to his vocation on a "wheel of fortune" with his little sister Ida in his care. Fortunate Little River Academy.

Bicycles and fair riders are in evidence —*By "Cycles* of time" and progress, we will prepare the way for enjoyable riders on "paths untried untrod."

Mrs. R. W. Bidgood, Miss Mamie Bidgood and la petite Bidgoods, with their wheels, spent Tuesday at "Holly Hill."

Messrs. Paul Slocomb and Herbert Huske spent Sunday at Montrose.

Mr. August McNair spent Sunday at Montrose.

Mr. Daniel Barnes spent Sunday at Montrose.

Mr. Daniel McDiarmid and sister, Miss Minnie, spent Sunday at Montrose.

Mr. W. J. McDiarmid spent part of Sunday at Montrose.

Master Windal Mason spent Sunday p. m. at Montrose.

Miss Katie Monroe has returned to Lumber Bridge to attend school.

Miss Lillian Morrison will visit her sister, Mrs. A. F. Brooks, of Greensboro, and spend the Fall.

Miss Allie Mason left Saturday for a visit to her cousin, Miss Bessie Hankins, of Wilmington.

Master Jerome Black is quite sick.

The sick generally, are some better, and the weather is glorious, and we tell splendid. BON AMI.

IN MEMORIAM.

At her parents' home in Fayetteville, N. C., on July 14, 1896, God received into his holy keeping the spirit of LOTTIE, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. McMillan. Though blooming and blushing like the rose, this young woman, of twenty-one years, was not a mere flower.

Her presence, counsel and handiworks, in that household, leave their marks upon tablets indestructible. Intelligent and highly educated, still so true, she never shrank from any duty or executive charge which might assist Mother or aid Father. Competent in almost any capacity, yet she never neglected the tendrils of her noble, patient and loving heart. Truly can it be said, she was a help-mate—a joy and light to her parents and a crown of glory unto herself in death. Surely she will be sadly and visibly missed, but God deals gently with such. Her many school mates abroad, and tender, fond friends at home, will read this little notice of love with sadness and sorrow, but they must all remember *she was ready*, and calmly, sweetly and willingly crossed over the river.

"And even this may be passed dry shod,
Like the waters of old, by trust in God."

M.

August 24, 1896.

It is said that "death loves a shining mark." And the adage has certainly been exemplified in the death of Frank H. Hollingsworth. Few young men ever lived in Fayetteville who possessed in so marked a degree the art of making friends. His personal popularity was wonderful. He was noble and generous to a fault, and in fact was possessed of all the admirable traits of character which go to make up the ideal Boy, the devoted friend. His thorough usefulness, his desire to make every body happy and contented, were among his many virtues. None knew him but to love him.

His friends are crushed with grief at his untimely death, and it is hard for us to realize that we shall see him no more on earth. Just entering into manhood, the promise of a useful life has been cut short, and while we bow in humble submission, our hearts are heavy with the deepest grief. Verily the good die young.

HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES.

DIED.

TOWNSEND—On August 7th, 1896, at her father's residence in 71st Township, Cumberland county, after a long illness, Miss NAOMI L. TOWNSEND, daughter of Rev. J. T. and Mrs. M. A. Townsend, aged 37 years. She had been a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church for 22 years. BROTHER. *N. C. Baptist* please copy.

EVANS—In this town this morning, at 8 o'clock, Miss MARY ANN EVANS, in her 77th year.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited. Interment at family burial grounds across the River from boat landing.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill, was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried with everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's, drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Old People

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's drug store.

The cause which produces sick headache is more promptly removed by Ayer's Pills than by any other medicine. They easily and speedily correct all disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore to these organs regular and healthy action.

You can never tell what a slight cold may lead to; it is best, therefore, to give yourself the benefit of the doubt, and cure it as soon as possible with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A day's delay, sometimes an hour's delay, may result in serious consequences.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

We publish to-day a communication from an old and esteemed correspondent upon the interesting subject of "Ladies on Wheels." Our aged but sprightly correspondent has promised to favor us with another next week.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Literary Note.

In the September *Review of Reviews* the editor discusses the different phases of the Presidential campaign—especially the revolt of the gold standard Democrats, the attitude of Eastern wage-earners toward Mr. Bryan, and the spread of free-silver doctrine among the farmers. Another important topic of discussion in the department of "The Progress of the World" is Lord Salisbury's Venezuelan proposition, in connection with the general scheme for a permanent tribunal of arbitration. The editor also covers most of the striking developments of the month in British and European politics.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

F. R. Rose respectfully informs the public that his office is fully equipped and ready to transact a general

Insurance Business.

The following reliable Companies are represented in this section by F. R. Rose:

The Delaware,	Philadelphia,	Fire.
" Norwich Union,	England,	"
" St. Pauls,	Minnesota,	"
" Niagara,	New York,	"
" British America,	Canada,	"
" Phœnix Mutual,	Hartford,	Life.

The Employer's Liability, London, Accident.

These are all reliable companies, in the selection of which F. R. Rose was aided by an Insurance man of ability and long experience. Thanking those who have already entrusted F. R. Rose with their business, and those who have promised him a share of it later, F. R. Rose respectfully solicits from the people of this community and section a continuance of the same kindness, confidence and patronage in his present business, which, in past years, they so liberally extended to him in the Mercantile line.

Respectfully,
F. R. ROSE.

September 1, 1896.

J. H. MARSH M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—

Office N. E. Corner Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office:—Green street, opposite OBSERVER Office, on site of old Dr. Benj. Robinson office.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of Ray's Precinct, 71st Township, at the Election House on Centre Plank Road Thursday, September 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a Bryan Club. We ask all who are in favor of the restoration of silver to meet with us.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. H. CURRIE,
Chairman.

OFFICE CLERK SUPERIOR COURT, }
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1896. }

By virtue of authority conferred on me by Section 5, Chapter 159, Acts of 1895, it is hereby

Ordered, That the Polling-place in Division No. 1, Cross Creek Township, be changed from Clarendon Mills to the Mulberry-trees, near the intersection of "Canady" or "A" street with Main or Person street.

It is further Ordered, in accordance with Section 9 of said Chapter 159, that a new Registration be had in the following Townships, to wit: Cross Creek, Rockfish and Flea Hill.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk Superior Court.

NOTICE

— TO —

School Teachers!

Those who intend Teaching this Fall and Winter will do well to see me and have the Books that will be used in the different grades ordered before the School opens, and avoid the usual delay that always occurs in waiting for Books after the School begins.

THOS. F. MOORE

A DAY'S PLEASURE MARRED.

At the Flat River Association of the Baptist Church held at Stovall, Granville county, August 12th, a young lady had such a severe Headache that she was compelled to go to bed. A friend gave her a dose of

Stedman's Head-Easy,

and in less than thirty minutes she had entirely recovered and was as gay and happy as ever.

STEDMAN'S HEAD-EASY CURES HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA TRADE MARK

HEAD-ACHE NEURALGIA.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED BY IT.

JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer. OXFORD, N. C.

10, 15 and 35 cents a Bottle at All Drug Stores.

K. of P. Interest.

The holders of Interest Coupons of Knights of Pythias Bonds will please present them to the Bank of Fayetteville for payment on and after September 1, 1896.

August 31, 1896. W. S. COOK, Chairman.

For Rent.

Miss Sophie Mallett's Residence of 8 Rooms on Maiden Lane.

Also, Miss Lizzie Mallett's Cottage of 6 Rooms on Burgess street.

For particulars apply to
H. R. HORNE,
or MISS SOPHIE MALLETT.

BONDS.

A few $500 Six per cent. Jail Bonds for sale. Apply to
CAPT. NEILL RAY,
or JAMES M. LAMB,
Building Committee.

August 17, 1896. Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

The undersigned has a set (perfectly new) of the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, American reprint, which he will sell at a very low figure. 26 volumes, quarto.
Apply to C. W. BROADFOOT.

Fayetteville Military Academy,

FACULTY:

Col. T. J. Drewry, C. E.
W. S. Drewry, Ph. B., M. A. (University Va.)
J. H. Myrover, (University Va.)
F. K. Holman, S. C. M. A.

Tuition Per Term, $15.00 to $30.00,

NEXT SESSION BEGINS

September 2nd.

Apply for Catalogue.

Miss Alice H. Mallett

Will re-open her School on Rowan street

September 14, 1896.

For terms, apply to
MISS MALLETT.

Mrs. McNeill and Mrs. Utley

Will open their School on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

TERMS AS HERETOFORE.

Kindergarten Department, $1.60 per Month.
Primary, Intermediate, and Higher English Departments, - $5 per Quarter.
Latin and French without extra charge.
Reduction made for two or more from one family.

Mrs Morrow's School for Girls

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

Expenses Per Term:

Primary Class,	$10 00
Preparatory Class,	12 50
Higher English,	$15 00 to 20 00

Music, Art and Board at correspondingly moderate rates.

For circulars apply to
MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Graded School,

Miss P. H. MATTHEWS, Superintendent.

Fall Session begins Thursday, September 24th, 1896, with the following Teachers:

1st Grade, Miss Matthews.
2nd " Miss Atkin-on.
3rd " Miss Broadfoot.
4th " Miss Worth.
5th " Miss Sedberry.
6th " Miss O'Daniel.
7th " Mr. McLean.

The 7th Grade will be composed of the pupils who were in the Sixth Grade last year and any others who wish to go. It will be known as a "pay grade." $10.00 for full term, payable monthly in advance. Parents and Guardians should see Mr. McLean and arrange for entering pupils.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
W. S. COOK,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Executive Com.

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, N. C.

Fall Term begins September 14th.

Apply for catalogue.

July 23, 1896—oaw3t

SALEM

Academy and College

For nearly 100 years this institution for the higher education of young women has occupied the very front rank, and was never more numerously attended than now. It is not only provided with a high-grade College Course, but has experts in all of its special schools of Music, Art, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial Studies. We will be pleased to send catalogue on application. Term begins September 3d.

JOHN H CLEWELL, Principal,
Salem, North Carolina

FAYETTEVILLE

COTTON SEED OIL MILL

Our Ginnery has been entirely overhauled, and we now solicit the patronage of the public.

Seed Cotton and Cotton Seed bought.

J. R. WILLIAMS,
Manager.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, DOCTORS, MERCHANTS, SALESMEN, TRAVELLING MEN

—All unite in praising our—

Soda-Water, Coca-Cola, Etc.

Competitors marvel at our increasing trade

July 2, 1896 H. R. HORNE.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE - FAYETTEVILLE - ICE - COMPANY

Furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street, and at Cook's Drug Store, Hay Street.

ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.

90

After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No. 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to orders through the mail.

June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

HARD TIMES AND HARDWARE

Attention Farmers and Mechanics!

WE HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY ON CALL:

Nails,	Rope,
Sash,	Bolts,
Blinds,	Screws,
Hinges,	Heating Stoves,
Locks,	Cook Stoves,
Laths,	Firearms,
Hair,	Cutlery,
Lime,	Bicycles,
Moulding,	Screens,
Doors,	Plows,
Hoes,	Rakes,

Weights and Cords, &c.

We Have a Hardware House.

Our Specialties Cover the Hardware Trade.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

Some people may be opposed to the use, and some to the abuse of whiskey, yet its use is often absolutely necessary, especially for medical purposes. In such cases, the pure, unadulterated stuff is wanted—not a doctored, drugged combination—and when the I. W. Harper is used, you get the best results, without any bad effects. Its purity and high standard will be maintained because this firm has an enviable reputation which it means to sustain.

It can be had of
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

ENGRAVED

Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards.

Workmanship of the Highest Quality.
Prices Moderate.

Prices and Samples sent on application.

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At McMillan' Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;

HANGING LAMPS,

AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.

ap9-tf

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

FANCY BAKERY

—AND—

RESTAURANT

HAY STREET,

(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

Ice Cream Parties and Festivals

Furnished on Short Notice.

W. F. RAIFORD,

FAYETTEVILLE.

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PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

☞For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Office—Pemberton's Book and Music Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $250,000.00.

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H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

ALWAYS FRESH

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are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

SEED IRISH POTATOES.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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A. S. HALL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

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DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS.

Drs. PATTERSON & BETTS,

DENTISTS.

OFFICE OVER Bank of Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT CHICAGO JULY 9, 1896

PREAMBLE—AGAINST CENTRALIZATION.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; and the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the Constitution; and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

THE TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

THE INCOME TAX.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this deision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, of which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

RAILROAD TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

ECONOMY IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

HOME RULE.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of the citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

THE TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

LIFE TENURES.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil-Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

NO THIRD TERM.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to need aid of the Government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted at Raleigh, June 25, 1896.

The following is a correct copy of the North Carolina Platform:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal Government, and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution embodied in the Tenth Amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, The Republican party has ever been a party of centralization:

Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional enemy in respect to the powers of the central Government; That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States; and, That, in the words of the Democratic national platform of 1884, "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying in the treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly and at all hazzards, for the restoration of silver, and otherwise to act in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated. We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two-thirds rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on State banks of issue.

We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States, authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of the existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be necessary for their suppression.

STATE AFFAIRS.

We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of the State Government whenever Democracy has been in power.

We favor the enactment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues may justify.

We favor the prompt, just and impartial administration of the criminal law of the State, and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations, to unite with us in a fight to the finish for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of the Government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen.

We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

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June 4, 1896—tf

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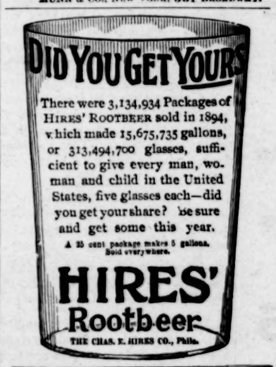

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Arrive Fayetteville,	10.45 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:05 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:15 "
Leave Sanford,	12:40 p m
Leave Climax,	2:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:08 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:02 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:32 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:12 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:3. "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 1, Daily.

Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:09 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:37 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND. No. 4, Daily

Leave Bennettsville,	8:45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:53 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:10

SOUTH BOUND. No. 3, Daily

Leave Fayetteville,	4:41 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:00 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:10 "
Leave Maxton,	6:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:15 "

NORTH BOUND. No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday

Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:00 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday

Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.

	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro...	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Lee ve Wilson..	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 03	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00